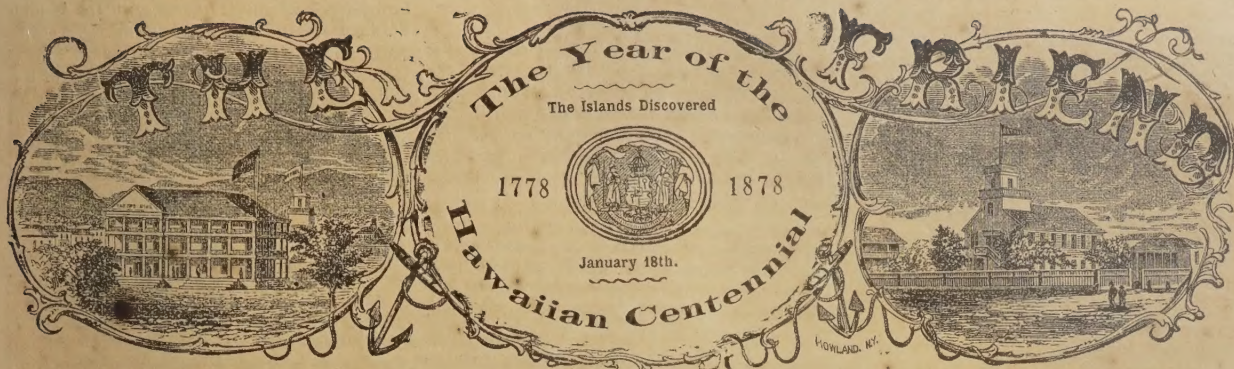




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THE FRIEND.

MAY 1, 1878.

Chinese Migration taking a New Departure.

The "Perusia" has touched and retouched on her round trip from China to Peru. On her return, she conveyed the Peruvian Minister of War, Dr. Elmore, from whom we learned certain facts relating to the new feature in the migration of the Chinese to Peru, which may be interesting to the public. We were positively assured by His Excellency, that the old style of transporting coolies and the "middle passage" treatment had entirely passed away and now the Peruvian Government had taken a new departure, as the following facts would certainly indicate. Dr. Elmore stated as follows:

The Peruvian Government has contracted with the well-known merchants, Olyphant & Co., to make twenty-eight round trips, with steamers of large tonnage, viz: Three trips during 1878; four, during 1879, and seven each year following, 1880, 1881, 1882, thus making a total of twenty-eight round trips in five years, and provided Messrs. Olyphant & Co. convey upon an average five hundred Chinese passengers each trip, as immigrants to Peru, or 14,000 during the five years, then they are to receive as a subsidy, \$800,000 or \$160,000 per annum, or about \$57 bounty on each immigrant. Should this contract be carried out, the influence will be highly creditable to the Peruvian Government. Knowing the character of the mercantile house of Messrs. Olyphant & Co., there is a sure pledge there will be

no failure on their part, of securing kind treatment for their Chinese passengers. Most sincerely we hope from this time onward we shall hear no more of the ill treatment of Chinese migrating to foreign countries, United States, Hawaii, or Peru. We are glad to learn that the United States Government is disposed to take high and honorable ground upon this subject, and we feel very confident hereafter, if any merchants, ship owners, Captains, or governments, connive at the ill treatment of the Chinese while crossing the Pacific, or when landing on a foreign shore, the matter will be investigated and exposed, and the perpetrators made to suffer.

SALARIES OF UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.—

We are glad to learn that the effort in Congress to reduce the salaries of our Minister Resident and Consul was lost. They are not a dollar too high at present as compared with those of other nations, and the expense of living at the Hawaiian Islands. To have reduced that of the United States Consul would have been peculiarly ungrateful, when Dr. Scott has probably run the consulate much cheaper than has ever been done before. Report says, that he has frequently remitted money to the Treasury Department, whereas former Consuls have made heavy drafts upon Washington for current expenses.

THE AMERICAN EXPORTER.—We have received Nos. iv. and v. of this new publication, issued in New York. It is just such a publication as should be read by all American merchants, consuls, and Americans residing in foreign lands. The amount of information is invaluable, relating to the exports and imports of the United States. Each number contains forty-four pages, and the monthly is published by Root & Tinker, 86 Duane street, N. Y., at \$2.00 per annum. If our limits were broader, gladly we should make quotations; and should the FRIEND be honored with an "exchange," we shall endeavor to utilize the information found in such abundance in its columns.

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD—No. 16

THE RECENT ROYAL MARRIAGES IN BERLIN— A MODERN HISTORICAL PAINTING.

In my last to you, dear FRIEND, I mentioned that all Berlin was looking forward with earnest interest to the marriages of two young princesses of the Royal House of Hohenzollern, for which occasion most brilliant fetes were preparing. What was then an anticipation, has now become a memory, and passed into that long historical picture-gallery, where such events find a fitting place. As one of the most recent additions to the long series of paintings of a somewhat similar nature which adorn the walls of the *Prussian* section of the same stately edifice, and from the fact that it has been one of the foremost events of this year's history of a people who are daily claiming a larger and larger share of the world's attention, a brief mention of the marriages, and of the fetes which clustered about them, may not be uninteresting to you, and your readers. So recently have the colors been laid on, and so short is the perspective, that the interest which will enhance the value of the painting to those who shall come in after days, when time has mellowed and deepened the tints and given it the proper artistic distances, must of necessity be lacking to you. But still with the crude lights of the present upon it, it is interesting to think that those who were the chief actors in these brilliant scenes, are not the ghosts of a vanished past, but sharers with us in all that which goes to make up the history of the day in which we live. The picture in the gallery is of interest, but the drawing of it on the artist's canvas still more so. Historical reading and travel in historic lands tend to strengthen one's belief in a

DUAL EXISTENCE; or, History repeating itself.

In a land where the very air seems freighted with the past, you stand in one brilliant throng of to-day, and looking away a moment from your companion see a thousand new faces, in costumes of some olden time; the air is full of modern melodies, chiming with others which break upon you from some far distant scene of revelry; the rustle and murmur of the present never conflict with the deeper tones which come to you

from the past; in defiance of all rules of philosophy two objects occupy the same place at the same moment. Did you ever read Carlyle's *History of Frederick the Great*? If so, and are unwilling to accept this "dual existence" theory, then let me warn you not to come to Berlin and not to accept any invitations to the old Schloss and its Imperial hospitalities. Take my word for it, you will become a thorough convert before you have time to air your heresies. You would not be here long before you acknowledged the magic power in his pen to make the past live again. To one who is not so fortunate as to come here, a large part of his great work must ever seem, enigmatic, ponderous, disjointed, full of tremendous words and expressions like boulders which the fierce foam-topped waves, of his genius have swept up and left bare and grotesque, and unsightly, on the shore of the printed page. But reading it here, it becomes one of the most fascinating, most engaging books in existence, full of the most vivid, glowing descriptions. Few men have shown such power as Carlyle in this "unique life." He is more than a "resurrectionist," bringing the sad reminders of the grave,—he is a veritable magician who whirled you off to incidents which were taking place generations before you were born. He will, I fancy, become a constituent part of all I may write you from or of Berlin. Certainly when we climb the terraces of Sans Souci, or visit the many palaces of Potsdam, or live over the days of Frederick, of Voltaire, and a thousand lesser lights he becomes of necessity our Cicerone. For instance, just here you will pardon me for copying one or two sentences from a chapter open before me which seems as if it might almost have been written for the weddings which occurred a few days since, and not in reference to that of a Princess Wilhelmina away back on a long buried Tuesday 20th of November, 1731. How wonderfully the old and the new, the past and the present, clasp hands in these pages read in sight of the Schloss, where both events occurred. The following might in the main, have been a photograph taken yesterday:

"Wedding was of great magnificence; Berlin Palace and all things and creatures at their brightest; the Brunswick Bevers here, and other high guests; no end of pompous ceremonials, solemn rites and splendours. The very train of one's gown was 'twelve yards long.' In fact, the wedding went beautifully off with dancing and sublimities, slow, solemn. Torch dance to conclude with, in those unparalleled upper rooms; grand aunt Meiningen and many other stars and rainbows witnessing; even the Margravine of Schwedt was compelled to be there. Such variegated splendour, such a dancing of the constellations; sublimity Berlin, and all the world on tip-toe round it! Slow torch dance, winding it up, melting into the shades of midnight for the time; and there was silence in Berlin. Royal apartment, third floor of the Palace of Berlin, one must say few things equal it in the world. From the outer saloon or anti-chamber, called *Salle des Suisses*, (where the halberdier and valet people wait) you pass through six grand rooms, into a saloon magnificently decorated; thence through two rooms more, and so on into what they call the Picture Gallery, a room ninety feet long. All this in a line. From the Picture Gallery, you turn into a suite of fourteen great rooms, each more splendid than the other," etc., etc.

And this in November 1731.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGES ON FEBRUARY 18TH, 1878.

I had planned for you an elaborate description, but I see some one has been over the ground so well before me that I have decided to send you instead, the following account which I have found in an English paper. I think it will give you an excellent idea of the most brilliant ceremony it was ever my good fortune to witness. I admire the patience of the writer in getting all the innumerable titles in correctly, and exactly. My descriptions would have been too much taken up with telling you about the beautiful chapel, the splendid paintings of Cornelius, the glitter and sheen of gold and diamonds, the inspiring music of the "Hallelujah Chorus," floating down to us from the choir above, and the thousand and one beautiful effects of the elaborate ceremonial, so perhaps it is wiser I should send this more sober account:

"The solemnities were yesterday opened by the signing of the marriage contracts in the Royal Palace; in the presence of the Emperor and Empress and all the members of the Royal and princely families assembled at Berlin. This morning the contract was completed by Baron Schleinitz, the Minister of the Royal house, in his capacity of Civil Registrar of the dynasty, performing the civil marriage ceremony in the Palaces of the respective parents. The nearest relatives only were present on this occasion. All Berlin is waving with flags and preparations are being made to illuminate the Town hall and other public buildings.

This afternoon, in accordance with invitations issued, the Royal family, with their illustrious and distinguished guests, assembled in the various halls and apartments adjoining the chapel of the old Palace. In the great Elector's room reserved for the Royal personages there were gathered the Emperor and Empress; the King and Queen of the Belgians; the Crown Princes of Germany, Great Britain, Oldenburg, Meiningen, Altenburg, Anhalt, Baden, and Hohenzollern; the Grand Dukes of Oldenburg, Hesse, and Baden; the Dukes of Connaught, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Anhalt, and all the members of the Royal House of Prussia. The Royal personages being mostly accompanied by their august spouses and some having their children with them, about sixty members of reigning families were counted in this magnificent assemblage. According to the German custom, the brides, with their affianced husbands, freely mingled among the Royal throng. At half past six the coronets worn by the Princesses of the Royal blood on their marriage day were carried into the room by the Officers of the Royal Treasury, escorted by Life Guards and Palace Grenadiers. When the Empress in an adjoining cabinet, assisted by the Countess Perponcher, the Mistress of the Robes, had fastened these symbols of Royalty on the heads of the youthful brides, the Emperor gave the signal for the procession to form and proceed to the chapel. The Marshals and Chamberlains of the Court opened the *cortège*. Immediately after them walked the bridal couples, closely attended by their Ladies and Gentlemen-in-Waiting. Preceded by the dazzling functionaries of the Court

and followed by an imposing army of Generals, appeared the Emperor with the Queen of the Belgians on his right and the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg on his left. Next walked the Empress, having the King of the Belgians to her right and the Prince of Wales to her left. A galaxy of Ladies-in-Waiting and Maids of Honour separated this part of the procession from the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, the Princess supported on each side by the fathers of the bridegrooms, the Prince leading Princess Frederika Charles and the Grand Duchess of Baden, his sister-in-law and sister. Prince Frederick Charles conducted the Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg and the Princess Albrecht of Prussia, while the Duchess of Anhalt was between Prince Charles, the grandfather of one of the brides and the granduncle of the other, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Then followed the Duchess Wilhelm of Mecklenburg, with the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse; the Duke of Connaught with the hereditary Princess of Hohenzollern and Princess Mary of Prussia; Prince William of Prussia, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, with Princess Louisa Margaretha of Prussia and Princess Marie of Saxe-Meiningen.

Twenty more Dukes and Princes brought up the rear of the Royal *cortège*. As the procession slowly advanced through the Knight's Hall, the White Hall, and the Picture Gallery to the chapel, it formed a brilliant picture. The magnificent dresses of the ladies, with their long trains, carried either by damsels of high degree or by pages, vied with the ermine of the principal personages and the jewelry of all in dazzling the spectators' eyes. Like dark specks in these waving floods of *drap d'or*, velvet satin, and silk appeared the gentlemen in their comparatively sober array of Prussian blue, relieved by sparkling ribands, sashes, and Orders. As usual in the Prussian assemblies, there was no lack of feminine grace and masculine beauty.

As the procession entered, the chapel choir intoned the chorale, the congregation already assembled bowing to the august arrivals. The Corps Diplomatique, the Chancellor of the German Empire, the Field-Marshal and Knights of the Black Eagle were on one side of the altar; the Ministers, Generals, members of the Federal Council, and Privy Councillors on the other. There were the chiefs of all the Military and Civil departments of the State, with their ladies, the Presidents of both Houses of Parliament, and a shining, bewildering array of dignities, military officers, and all that is great and grand at this aristocratic Court. High above the gay multitude rose the lofty cupola of the Sexagon Chapel—a building in the Byzantine style, majestic, despite its lavish colouring, and rendered even more imposing by the solemn rays of thousands of wax lights.

The bridal couples took up their station in front of the altar. The Imperial Family, with their Royal guests, ranged themselves in a semi-circle around them. The Rev. Dr. Koegel, Palace Chaplain to His Majesty, standing before the altar, delivered a short and appropriate address on a passage from Romans xvii.—"Rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer."

He then read the Liturgy, put the searching question to the four young beings before him, whether they would be true to each other for better, for worse, and exchanged the rings. At this moment the roar of artillery announced the joyous tidings to the town. Warm and affectionate were the congratulations offered to the brides and bridegrooms by their parents and grandparents, who were spared to witness this propitious day.

A more general congratulation was offered in the Red Velvet Chamber, whither the Royalties returned amid peals of sacred music. After a short interval, the Emperor and his Royal Consort moved again to the White Hall, and, ascending a dais in front of the Throne, surrounded by the Royal Family and guests, gave a signal for what is technically called "La Cour." The ceremony consists in the whole assembly defiling severally past the Throne and bowing to the Emperor and Empress. The brides and bridegrooms, the Ambassadors, Lady Odo Russell and Countess Karolyi, opened the stately array. The wives of the various Envoys and Secretaries followed. When the foreign ladies had passed, the wives of the German dignitaries preceded by Princess Bismarck, stepped forward. The feminine section of the pageant over, the gentlemen marched on in endless file. Who is to count the names and titles? Whose imagination is fertile enough to estimate the profuse amount of Stars and Orders paraded? It could not but remind one of the apposite remark of the Emperor Francis I. of Austria when admitting a host of foreign Generals to his presence—"Now let the firmament enter." As a characteristic of ancient Court manners, it may be observed that until very lately the Royalties at a wedding used to play whist while the Court was defiling past; but this worldly rite has been discontinued.

A necessary interlude was the supper. The Royal personages partook of it in the Knight's Hall, while the guests had ample buffets to resort to in a whole suite of apartments. At the Royal table Princes and Dukes handed about soup tureens and poured out the sparkling wine. These important functions are hereditary and appertain to some of the most distinguished families in the land. A special feature of the entertainment was two towering wedding-cakes ordered by the Crown Princess from England, and much admired by those Teutonic personages who had never seen or tasted anything of the kind. When the soup was removed the Emperor gave the toast, "Abiding happiness to the newly married couples."

And now ensued the famous ceremony peculiar to this Court known as the *Fackeltanz*, or torch-light procession. A more formal, un-terpsichorean dance cannot well be imagined. Their German and Belgian Majesties, together with the newly-married couples being seated on the dais in front of the Throne, the other Royal personages ranged themselves on both sides, the ladies on the right and the gentlemen on the left. This preliminary duly settled, the Prussian Cabinet Ministers, headed by Prince Salm, the Grand Marshal of the Court, approached the Emperor. Carrying immense lighted wax tapers in their hands, they bowed before His Majesty and turned to the right. On this the newly-married couples rose and made the circuit of the hall, the Ministers going before them and the band playing a polonaise composed for the occasion. The first circuit over, the Emperor got up and went round with the brides; next it was the Empress's turn to conduct the bridegrooms over the same ground. Then the other Royalties, one by one, came in for their share of the pageant, till at last every Royal

lady present had danced, as it is euphemistically called, with the two bridegrooms, and every Prince with the two brides. To complete this cycle no less than twenty-two circuits were required. The brides or bridegrooms figured only alternately; but the Cabinet Ministers, undergoing an even worse infliction, lighted the path of every successive round. Prince Bismarck did not take part in this laborious ceremony. The papers have once and again discussed the question whether it would not be practicable to deviate from the ancient usage and intrust the hymeneal torch to Chamberlains. After the last round the Ministers handed their tapers to pages, who conducted the newly-married couples to their apartments in the Palace. While the company were dispersing, the ceremony of distributing the bride's garters—likewise a relic of mediæval times—was duly performed. The bride's garters are now—days silk ribands bearing the initials of the young spouse."

A DIPLOMATIC CALL ON THE KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIUM.

As you might naturally imagine, the marriage fete, to which allusion has been made, would bring together a number of distinguished guests, at the head of which stood the King and Queen of Belgium and the Prince of Wales. The week in which the marriages occurred was one continuous succession of entertainments, ceremonies, etc., and among these may be mentioned the reception given by their Belgian Majesties to the Diplomatic corps. This took place in one of the rooms of the Schloss, which the King and Queen occupied during their visit here. Following a new flight of stairs, and passing liveried lackeys, we came to the reception room, overlooking the "Lust Garten," with a view towards the Museum with its Ionic columns and statues. The room was not large and the "corps" formed a large circle, completely filling the sides of the room,—every one in full uniform, and the ladies in the most brilliant of Parisian costumes and bonnets, of every imaginable shade and tint—all expectancy, when a door at the side opens and the King and Queen enter. It promises to be a very pleasant way of meeting Royalty. The Belgian Minister introduces the King passing from one legation to another; the Baroness de Nothomb, wife of the Minister, passing with the Queen to the ladies' side. We have a good opportunity of watching the King, as he comes slowly down the line towards us. Now he is talking with the Chinese Minister through an interpreter, and saying something very pleasantly about his once having been in China, earlier in life. And now it is our turn, and *Hawaii* makes a bow to *Belgium*. The King is in full uniform. He is tall, rather above the average height, with a face still young, refined in expression, the nose strikingly Roman. In some respects the King is one of the most interesting sovereigns of Europe. The interest which he manifests in the public good, in the advance of the race, etc., is amply attested by the numerous congresses which have taken place in his Kingdom. Among his schemes, was something in reference to colonization in Africa. And then, aside from his kingly personality, it is interesting to think of him as the sovereign of one of the busiest and most densely populated countries in Europe. The range of its manufactures is enormous, from splendid machinery to the rare laces of Brussels

and Mechlin, and then, too, Belgium is a profoundly interesting country as regards history, having gained the title of the "Battle Ground of Europe." It was the land of those masters in painting, Rubens, Van-dyke and Teniers, and within its borders lie those unique, quaint cities Ghent, Antwerp and Bruges, the delight of modern tourists and painters. So that we are for many reasons glad to have seen so pleasantly the Belgian King. He speaks English well, appears interested in our Hawaiian Islands, and expresses the most kindly hope that trade may be established between our two countries,—and then passes on. The Queen is now coming towards us, she wears a walking costume, something very fine and queenly undoubtedly, in delicate shades of lightest pink and blue. She speaks most pleasantly and also in English. And now most of the nations of the earth have been greeted by Belgium, and in turn given their greetings, and their Majesties retire slowly towards their apartments, and every one bows very low and the reception is over.

AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

Berlin was decidedly *en fete* for five or six days after the marriages. On nearly every day there was some grand dinner or entertainment and coaches and carriages were going constantly. In addition to what has already been mentioned, there was on Wednesday evening at the Opera House, a grand representation for the Court and invited guests, of Mozart's opera of "Titus;" and on Thursday evening, the British Embassy was thrown open, and on Friday evening, the old Schloss was bright with festivities. The English Embassy is a fine building on the Wilhelmstrasse, quite palatial in its furnishings. The presence of the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, with the Court of which the Crown Princess of England and of Germany is one of the brightest ornaments, rendered the occasion especially interesting. Lord Odo Russell, the head of the Embassy in Berlin, is a gentleman of extremely genial and agreeable manners.

We have, since the events narrated above, been favored with a brief visit from the Prince Imperial of Austria. At an entertainment given by the Emperor and Empress he was present and of course the lion of the evening. He is a pleasant young fellow of about nineteen years, and appeared well in his military uniform. At present, he seems to be seeing something of the world, fitting himself for his future Imperial throne, where the Hapsburgs have so long sat. I had the honor on this occasion of a brief conversation with the Emperor, translating in German for Mr. Carter. The old Emperor beamed upon us in the most benignant manner possible. The Empress' coronet was made up of such enormous pearls, that after this all others will seem small to me. The pear-shaped pendant pearls were especially beautiful. Yesterday was the Kaiser's birthday and a grand holiday. He was eighty-one years of age. Streets crowded, military music at noon, soldiers in splendid uniform, state dinners and entertainments, and after the night set in, splendid illuminations in the principal streets of the city. The Diplomatic Corps

was invited to dine at Prince Bismarck's. It was a very fine affair the host was exceedingly genial. He goes around even in company at his own home, with a great dog on whose head he rests his hand. *On dit* that the great European Conference is shortly to take place here and that Prince Bismarck will act as President. If this is true, it will be most pleasant to be here at a time when so many distinguished men gather to discuss such a momentous question as the welfare and peace of Europe. As far as it lies in my power I shall be most happy to write you, dear FRIEND, every thing of interest in reference to this conference; for rest assured that I find an added satisfaction in all that I am privileged to see, from the fact that I am permitted to tell you something in reference to this "Old World" and its past and present life, knowing that you will tell it to others, to whom the thought of giving pleasure will always be a pleasure to me.

Hawaiian Legation, Ber- } F. W. DAMON.
lin, March 23, 1878. }

EDITOR'S TABLE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE POLYNESIAN RACE, ITS ORIGIN AND MIGRATIONS. *By Abraham Fornander; vol. I. London, Trubner & Co., 1878.*

The present age seems peculiarly devoted to pre-historic studies. We know to-day, when Hawaiian history commenced,—January 18, 1778—for on that day Cook records the fact, that he first caught a view of this group of Islands. Judge Fornander is not satisfied with the history of the Hawaiian, for one hundred years, but undertakes to trace the history of this people—including those inhabiting other islands of the Pacific—far back in the world's history. It has been generally believed that Polynesians were of Malay origin, but our author pushes his researches to a period prior to the Malay migration, and undertakes the arduous task of tracing the origin of this people far up through India and thinks, for example, that our goddess, Pele, derives her name, from heathen gods of remote antiquity, as the following paragraphs will indicate:

"In the Hawaiian, *Pele* is a personification of the forces of volcanic fires; the fire goddess who dwells in the volcanoes. In Samoan, *Fee* is a personage with nearly similar functions. In Tahitian, *Pere* is simply a volcano, the myth seemingly being unknown or forgotten there. But the Hawaiian, Samoan, Tahitian, "*Pele*," "*Fee*," "*Pere*," I consider, etymologically, as nearly allied to the general Polynesian word *Wera*, *Wela*, which in different dialects signifies "fire, conflagration; to be hot, as from fire or the sun; to be on fire, to burn," etc.; and this relation is made more evident from the pre-Malay dialects of the Indian Archipelago, where the Mysol *Pelah* signifies "hot," the Sunda *Belem* "to burn," the Ceram (Gah) *Woleh* "the sun."

But this word has evidently traveled further than from Java to Tahiti. It meets us

again in the far West, in the Celtic *Bel* or *Belen*, "the sun-god;" in the old Spartan *Bela*, "the sun;" in the old Cretan *A-belios*, "the sun;" and in the Phœnician and Syrian *Bel*, itself an offshoot and adaptation of the Babylonian *Bel*, the planet Jupiter, and the principal deity worshipped by the later Babylonians."

If our limits would allow we should gladly quote other interesting results of the author's studies, who has spared no pains during the past quarter of a century, to push his researches in books, and the *folklore* of the inhabitants of most of the Polynesian Islands. No previous writer has ever devoted the time, patience, and study which Judge Fornander has to this subject.

In a comparative Genealogical table, appended to this work, we find that His Majesty Kalakaua's genealogy may be traced back fifty-six generations, and allowing the usual period of thirty years to a generation, His Majesty may find his venerable ancestors in the second and third century of the Christian era, dwelling where, we may not even conjecture. Let no one of the matter-of-fact men of our day smile at these researches of Judge Fornander. At another time we shall recall the attention of our readers to this book.

Letter from Tahiti.

GILBERT ISLANDERS SENT TO THEIR HOMES—
DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

PAPEETE, March 22d, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR:—I avail myself, by the return of the "*Marama*" to your port, of the opportunity of acknowledging your kindness in sending me a file of the FRIEND for 1877. I am interested in the paper and sometimes find it useful as a reference—a point is at hand: towards the close of the last year the French Admiral "told off" one of the ships of his Pacific Squadron to convey back to their homes, about two hundred natives from the Gilbert Islands; very little is known here of those islands, and I was enabled to supply the Captain of the steamer "*Limier*" with valuable notes gathered from the supplements of the FRIEND for July '76 and '77, also from the reports in the "*Chronicles*" of the London Missionary Society. The natives returned to their homes were from Tapitouea, Arorae, Onoatua, Tamana, and Peru. There are still about two hundred natives from the islands of that group here to be returned. Their time has long since expired, but those who brought them here have utterly collapsed as the managers of the Atimaono estate, or of the "*Tahiti Cotton and Coffee Plantation Company*," so the Government has resolved to do what the company failed to do.

On the 7th and 8th of February we were visited by a cyclone, which is, happily, an unusual occurrence in our ports. We did not feel its full force in Tahiti; in Papeete, we were in a perfect calm, with heat intense. It struck the eastern coast a distance of ten or fifteen miles in length, destroying a considerable portion of the public road, and

throwing down several houses; the sea threatening to complete the work which the wind commenced. It passed over the central mountain range and came down on the south coast, sweeping trees, etc., before it. The rain was so heavy that considerable damage was done to the bridges through the swelling of the rivers. The wind and rain passed on in its circular course, striking the south end of Moorea and did much damage to houses and plantations there; but it was at the Low Islands of the Puamotu Archipelago that the severity of the cyclone was felt. Altogether, I believe ten white men were drowned, and at the Island of Kaukura 117 natives were swept away. Several schooners were wrecked and some large cutter boats too were lost. Men who only a few hours before had a comfortable home were now, as it were, in a moment rendered houseless and homeless and dollar less.

At Anaa, the principal Island of the group, the distress was very great. It is reported that the sea rose, as it were, suddenly, and as a huge bank breaking with terribly destructive force on the land, sweeping everything before it. Copra and shell in the depots of the mercantile houses was all buried in the sand. The government residents and merchants' agents were all left houseless, and the people of that end of the island took refuge on a land mound, and there during the greater part of that night of suspense, when the fury of the storm was at its climax, the people were all crowded together on this mound, and even there they were threatened with destruction, for the seas rose to within two feet of its summit, but the daylight brought hope with it, and the fury of the storm was subsiding. The French cruiser *Segond* was despatched almost immediately to the scene of this disaster with succor to the suffering.

It turns out, that the Islands of Anaa, Rairoa and Kaukura were the greatest sufferers, and it is reported that the loss in one place, a district alone, is estimated at 120,000 dollars, and that 112,000 cocoanut trees were destroyed. The loss sustained by the commerce and the government buildings, wharves and quays is not included in that estimate. It is said that on one island only one of our houses of commerce sustains a loss of about 22,000 dollars.

I purposed writing to you also on the work of the Lord amongst us, but other duties call me off, and as the *Marama* leaves in a few hours, I shall have only time to say that we have just received news from Papua (New Guinea) of the safe arrival of the Rev. J. Chalmers and Mrs. Chalmers, late of Rarotonga, in that interesting field of labor, they have gone into the very heart of heathenism and are determined in the strength of the Lord to win the people for his glory. They have already located all the teachers they had around them, and a vessel is expected in Rarotonga next month to fetch another band of our native brethren from our training institutions at Raiatea and Rarotonga to extend the borders of the field in Papua. Our prayer is that their work may be prospered. Mr. Chalmers is no mean accession to the mission staff in Papua, his ten years of labor on Rarotonga have proved him to be "every inch" a missionary, and his robust constitution and never-flagging perseverance

well fit him for the work on which he has now entered, and I need scarcely say that he has our earnest prayers for his success.

I am sorry my letters to you are so few and far between, but it is unavoidable, as my duties are so numerous, and as our European staff is so reduced in our mission, I am compelled to make frequent visits to the leeward Islands, and am usually absent from Tahiti at least 3 months in the year.

Yours very truly,

JAMES L. GREEN.

NAVAL.—The Italian Aviso steamer *Cristoforo Colombo*, 12 days from Tahiti, en route for San Francisco, arrived at this port on Monday last. She carries five guns, two mitrailleuse, and a crew of two hundred men. Salutes were exchanged on Tuesday morning. She is, we believe, the second ship of that nationality which has visited this port. She proceeds on her destination next week, immediately after the arrival of the mail from San Francisco, and from that port she goes home. F. A. Schaefer, Esq., Italian Consul, kindly furnishes us the following list of her officers:

Commander—COUNT NAPOLEON CANEVARO,
Executive Officer—Cav. Giuseppe Casanova,
Lieutenants—C. Parascandoli, G. B. de Ferrari, Angelo Chionio, Ruggero Ferrari,
Sub-Lieutenants—L. Faravelli, G. della Chiesa,
Midshipmen—L. Patella, Leone Strozzi,
First Engineer—Vincenzo Bernardi,
Second Engineer—Salvatore Gargiula,
First Surgeon—G. Sinaola Solinas,
Assistant Surgeon—L. Abbamondi,
Paymaster—G. Moro. —P. C. Advertiser, April 20.

At Whitney & Robertson's will be found new publications, and among them "Cesnola's Cyprus." In our next issue we shall publish a notice of this interesting book, which we omit for the want of space.

The following is the King's Speech delivered at the opening of the Legislative Assembly yesterday:

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES: On the tenth day of April of last year it pleased Almighty God to take from Me by death My beloved brother PRINCE WILLIAM PITT LELEIOHOKU, whose promise of future usefulness to the nation was thus early terminated. He had endeared himself to the people by his intelligent interest in their welfare, and had evinced traits of character which made him a wise counselor, befitting his position as Heir Apparent.

I have appointed and caused to be proclaimed My beloved sister LYDIA KAMAKAHEA LILIUOKALANI as Heiress Apparent.

Our Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity with the United States took effect September 9th 1876. Its operation indicates that it will be a source of mutual benefit, and that, as our productions increase with the market thus afforded for them, our importations, not only from the United States, but from other countries, will increase in like ratio.

The effect of this Treaty upon certain articles of the British Treaty having been called in question, I dispatched the Hon. H. A. P. CARTEE as My Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain, to confer with the British Government.

Notice has been given, under the provision of Article 17, of My desire to terminate Article IV. of the British Treaty, to take effect July 3rd of the present year. Mr. Carter, who was also empowered to negotiate a Treaty with Germany, has not yet returned from his mission.

The Finances of the Kingdom continue to be in a satisfactory condition. The Report of My Minister of Finance will show a detailed account of Receipts and Expenditures.

The administration of Justice remains able and impartial.

The health of My people is a subject constantly in My mind. The recommendation of the Board of Health to continue to enforce the measures heretofore adopted cannot safely be neglected. I request you to give this subject your earnest consideration.

The Report of the Board of Immigration will show

you that efforts have been made to obtain immigrants from India, the Western Islands and Polynesia.

An Electric Telegraph has been established by private enterprise on Maui, which may, I hope, be extended by cable between the Islands.

The opening of Narrow-gauge Railroads on Hawaii and Maui may be a subject well worthy of your attention.

It is desirable that frequent changes of the Laws or the making of unnecessary new Laws should be avoided; but upon this subject, as in all your deliberations, may you be guided by sound wisdom.

WE CLIP the following from the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of March 27th:

"Capt. Isaiah Bray, a gentleman well-known to the ship owners of Boston for his courage and superior seamanship, and who was one of the chief ushers at the Tabernacle during the Moody and Sankey revival, has received the appointment to the command of the missionary brig 'Morning Star,' stationed at Honolulu, and will leave for that place with his family on Monday."

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

April 3—P M S St Paul, Esquire, 10 days from San Francisco
4—Am wh bk Pacific, Knowles, from Panama via Hilo
4—Am sch E B Boffendeau, Sherry, 20 dys fm S Fran
8—Am schr Leo, Barker, 19 days from San Francisco
9—Am wh bk Helen Mar, Baudry, from cruise, with 180 bbls sperm
10—Belgian stmr Perusia, McKirdy, 20 days fm Callao
10—Am bkn Jos Perkins, Johnson, 24 days from Port
10—Haw bk Iolani, Garrels, 180 dys from Bremen
Gambie
11—Am wh bk Eliza, Murray, from cruise, with 70 bbls sperm
11—Am wh bk Northern Light, Mellen, from cruise
11—Am bk Camden, Robinson, 30 dys fm Port Gambie
12—Am bk D C Murray, Frost, 14 days from San Fran
12—Am bk Garibaldi, Forbes, 29 days from Portland
12—His Italian Majesty's Ship *Cristoforo Colombo*,
Commander N Canevaro, 12 days from Tahiti
15—Am bkn Eureka, Wallace, 13 days from Humboldt
16—Am 3-masted sch, Stoddard, 13 dys fm Humboldt
17—Am bkn J A Falkenburg, Hubbard, 26 days from
Portland, via Haiku
17—P M S City of Sydney, Dearborn, 20 dys fm Sydney
19—Am bk Lizzie Marshall, Dahler, 90 days from New-
castle, N S W
21—Brit bkn Marston, Risdon, 23 days fm Tahiti
22—P M S Zealandia, Chevalier, 7 dys fm San Fran
23—Haw bk Mattie Macleay, Pope, 17 dys fm Astoria
24—Brit schr Pato, Slocum, 21 days fm Portland
24—Am schr Venus, Dodd, 14 dys fm Humboldt

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 30—Am wh bk Thomas Pope, Adams, for Arctic Ocean.
30—Am wh bk Dawn, Keenan, for Arctic Ocean.
April 1—Am schr O M Ward, Whitney, for Arctic Ocean.
4—P M S St Paul, Esquire, for San Francisco.
4—Am 3-masted schr Hera, Morrill, for San Francisco
4—Am wh bk Sea Breeze, Barner, for Arctic Ocean.
4—Am wh bk Progress, Lapham, for Arctic Ocean.
6—Am wh bk Hunter, Homer, to cruise
8—Am schr E B Boffendeau, Sherry, for the Ochotsk
9—U S Flagship *Penacola*, Rear Admiral Murray, for
San Francisco
9—Am schr Gen Harney, Tripick, for the Arctic
9—Am wh bk Mercury, Hickmott, for the Arctic
10—Brit bk Glencoe, Lamont, for San Francisco
12—Belgian stmr Perusia, McKirdy, for Hongkong
12—Am wh bk Pacific, Knowles, for the Arctic
13—Am wh bk Eliza, Murray, for the Arctic
14—Am wh bk Helen Mar, Baudry, for the Arctic
15—Am bk Garibaldi, Forbes, for Sydney
16—Am wh bk Northern Light, Mellen, for the Arctic
16—Am schr Leo, Barker, for the Arctic
16—P M S City of Sydney, Dearborn, for San Francisco
18—Am schr Charter Oak, Staples, for San Francisco
19—Am bk D C Murray, Frost, for San Francisco
20—Am bk Camden, Evans, for Port Gambie
20—Am bkn Jos Perkins, Johnson, for Port Gambie
20—Brit bk Dovenhy, Penny, for Portland
21—Am wh schr Industry, McKenna, for the Arctic
21—Am bk Jenny Pitts, Robinson, for Port Gambie
23—P M S Zealandia, Chevalier, for the Colonies
24—H I M S *Cristoforo Colombo*, Com Canevaro,
for San Francisco
24—Am schr Jos Woolley, Briggs, for Guano Islands
24—Am bkta Discovery, Winding, for San Francisco
27—Haw wh brig Onward, Smithers, for the Arctic
27—Am schr Una, Stoddard, for Humboldt
27—Am bkn Eureka, Wallace, for San Francisco
27—Am bk Lizzie Marshall, Dahler, for Port Townsend

PASSENGERS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per St Paul, April 2—H May, Alex Campbell, J O Hawksbury, C Lucas, E Radel, J B Varon, J Newman and wife, L Hughes, and 6 Chinese.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per St Paul, April 4—Hon P Isenberg, wife and 4 children, T Ballieu and wife, R Mansel and wife, G P Coleman, Miss Regensburger, August Dreier, C O'Neil, Jas Mueller, W Henderson, Geo Smith, John Hubbard, Jno Cameron, D A Bruce, C T Harkness, Jos Feiler, T Appeler, Makauli, Chong Man Kong.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Glencoe, April 10—Wm Gulick
FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, April 12—T B Tyler, Miss L I Fear, J P Smith, Rev E B Tuthell, E Riddell, W J Curtis.
FROM PORTLAND—Per J A Falkenburg, April 17—Miss A L Miller, Miss M R Sweeney.
FROM SYDNEY & AUCLAND—Per City of Sydney, April 17—O T Tucker, G Dunn, Miss Barnes, and 163 in transit.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per City of Sydney, April 18—D Noonan and wife, Mrs P N Makee and child, M B Beckwith, Miss Cording, H Alexander, E O Hall, G C Boardman and wife, J L Lyle and wife, J T Waterhouse Jr, J P Cooke, Admiral Murray and wife, Lieut Barnett and wife, G V Bartlett, J Mora Moss and wife, nephew and servant, J Roberts, wife and 2 children, John Reed, J Anderson, Dan Janne.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, April 19th—Capt Colcord, wife and daughter, Mr Atherton, Mr Curtis, Mr Smith and family.
FROM NEWCASTLE—Per Lizzie Marshall, April 19—Miss Badshaw, Mrs Mills.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Zealandia, April 22—Miss A H Parke, Mrs Brown, Mrs and Miss Deacon, Col W F Allen and wife, Mrs Lawry and daughter, Misses Flannan (2), Miss E Dulog and servant, Mr Green and wife, Miss Hensgen, Capt Bray, wife and daughter, J A Kennedy, Jas G Gould, H Cawley, R B Fetley, W P A Brewer, a Gartenberg, and 19 Europeans and 15 Chinese, steamer.
FROM TAHITI—Per Marama, April 22—W Bosie, H Gerget, Mr Reale.
FOR GUANO ISLANDS—Per Jos Woolley, April 23—James Green, C Straub, W Cawley, and 6 laborers.
FOR AUSTRALIA—Per Zealandia, April 23—A Richards
FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Discovery, April 23—Alexander Graham.
FROM PORTLAND—Per Mattie Macleay, April 23—Harry von Holt, Wm Tedd.

MARRIED.

FISHER—HOLCK—In this city, April 13th, by the Rev Herman Kockmann, Mr Jacob FISHER to Miss HANNAH HOLCK, all of Honolulu.
CARTWRIGHT—RIVES—In this city, April 23d, by Rev. S. C. Damon, A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Jr., to Miss THERESA OWANA RIVES.
KENNEDY—DEACON—In this city, April 23d, by Rev. W. Frear, CHARLES CLARE KENNEDY to SARAH ANNA DEACON, both late of San Francisco.
CUMMINS—MINER—At Wailuku, Maui, April 20th, by the Rev. Mr. Wilbur, Mr. JOSEPH CUMMINS to Miss PHOEBE MINER, all of Wailuku.

DIED.

LYNCH—In this city, March 31, of paralysis, T F LYNCH, aged 78. Deceased was a native of Westmeath, Ireland, and leaves a wife and two children in Watertown, Wis.
[?] Wisconsin papers please copy.
HIGGINS—At the Queen's Hospital, March 31, GEORGE HIGGINS, formerly cooper in the whaling bark *Florence*, aged 60 years.
[?] Nantucket, Boston and New Bedford papers, please copy.
WATERHOUSE—In this city, April 3d, of cholera infantum, FRANK, youngest son of HENRY W and JULIA H WATERHOUSE, aged 14 months and two days.
WATERHOUSE—In this city, April 4th, of cholera infantum, EMMA, daughter of JOHN T, Jr, and ELIZA BOURNE WATERHOUSE, aged 10 months.
SAURIN—At Kalihi, near Honolulu, April 4, suddenly, PHIA, wife of Mr EUGENE SAURIN, aged 30 years.
HATFIELD—In this city, April 8th, of cholera infantum, JOHN KANONI, youngest child of Capt. J. W. and Elizabeth Hatfield, aged 18 months.

KAWAO—At Palama, near Honolulu, April 11, Mrs. KAWAO, the mother of the late Mrs. James Austin, aged 88, leaving three grand children and seven great-grandchildren to revere her memory. She was noted throughout her long life, as an humble but sincere and consistent Christian—a truly good Hawaiian woman.

HOLLISTER—In this city, April 19th, Mr. R. S. HOLLISTER, a native of Litchfield Co, Conn, in the 81st year of his age.

PRATT—At Panahou, April 24th, EDITH LOUISE, infant child of Amasa and Louise Pratt, aged 6 months and 7 days.
GERTZ—In this city, April 29th, after a long illness, Mrs. CHRISTINA ZIERKE, wife of Mr. G. Gertz, aged 49 years. The deceased, native of Schweinin, Mecklenburg, has resided in Honolulu the past eight years, and was esteemed and respected. She leaves a husband, two sons and three daughters to mourn her loss. [?] San Francisco papers please copy.

NICHOLSON—In this city, at the Queen's Hospital, April 30th, CHARLES H. NICHOLSON, son of C. H. Nicholson, who was formerly a well known merchant tailor in Honolulu. This young man has been a sailor, and was on board of the U. S. S. Lancaster three years ago in South America. Through the kindness of E. H. Allen, Esq., Hawaiian Consul at New York, he was sent to the islands via Panama.

Drs. T. P. & C. L. TISDALE,

HOMOEOPATHISTS. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE Beretania Street, between Fort Street Church and Queen Emma's.

[?] One of the Doctors may be found in the office at all times. Professional calls will receive prompt attention both night and day.

[From the Maile Wreath manuscript for March.]

Genesis and Geology.

According to the ablest interpreters of the Bible, the prophets received their revelations from God, quite commonly, not in actual words, but in visions, or else in vivid mental conceptions which they shaped into words in their own idiom and style.

In visions the foreteller sees future events rising in panoramic scenes before his bodily sight, as did John at Patmos; and he hears voices of angels or of the Lord interpreting and declaring. So likewise, it is believed that we ought to conceive of that ancient seer, Seth, perhaps, or Enoch, from whom was transmitted to Moses the story of the six Creative days, in condensed and archaic words that evince their own extreme antiquity. The scenes of those days, or *aeons* of God, we should conceive to have passed before the sight of the prophet in a series of panoramic visions. By Divine inspiration, he is carried back in perception into the measureless ages of the past, and stands beholding among earth's beginnings.

First, the seer is borne far into the past eternities, and discerns God's force forthputting, and making space to fill with the tenuous mist of the primordial substance of the heavens and the earth, that is, of all material being.

Incalculable ages have passed. The forces with which the Creator has endowed matter have wrought. Earth has been gathered apart, separate from the heavens, or the rest of the material universe. Overlooking this primordial earth stands the seer. It is a vast "*Tehom*," or weltering, raging abyss of "waters," or aeriform fluids. It has not yet gathered into compactness and ordered form. It is "*tohu va vohu*," shapeless and waste. Darkness covers it. Yet there abides in it the promise and potency of what is to come; for the Spirit of God is there brooding; the Divine force energizing, compacting, organizing. It is the "evening" of preparation, the "night" of incubating forces, from which the fullness of the "morning" will spring.

While the seer waits, the change comes. The voice of God proclaims, "light be!" and light was. The rolling bulk of earth kindles into flaming glory. To the dazzled eye before the burning orb, the one vivid fact displaces all other thought—forbids observation of detail. Through the long day of ages earth flames on, until by condensation and radiation the outer vapors of the cooling and liquefying orb have ceased to shine, and night again rests upon the scene.

Anon a new change greets the seer. A grand transformation is taking place. During the night of ages the liquid core of earth has cooled and crusted over. Now the masses of ocean waters are being precipitated upon the new crust, until relieved of their heaviest burdens, the outer clouds, which before were massively pressed down, are now enabled to lift from earth's surface an arching expanse of waters above. Earth is at last fairly differentiated from its vaporous inchoate form, though still buried in

ocean waters, and densely shrouded by unbroken covering cloud-firmament.

Again the curtain falls, while through a thick aeonic night incubate the divinely ordered forces. The fiery core is cooling and shrinking. The solid crust left unsupported, collapses on the liquid core, and wrinkles with manifold swellings and folds, of mountain chains, and continental masses. Ocean glides into the hollows. Continental forms are established. Sea and land know their bounds.

Simultaneously with this new order, seen under the murky gloom of the shrouded and sunless earth, the seer observes a yet more wonderful beginning, that of Life. The Creator speaks, and earth teems with life of growth. From pole to pole the lands are invested with the myriad forms of trees and herbage, growing rankly in the murky and heated air. Such are the two outgrowths of Day Third; Land and Life.

Thus reinforced by life-forces, the powers of nature go on under God's energizing through another incubating period of ages. The rank jungles are absorbing the massive clouds of carbonic matter that have loaded the air, and are shutting them away solidified in rocky storehouses of coal. The sky clears. A morn of new glory opens. The seer beholds a bright change. Earth unveils to the lights of heaven. In the firmament where erst the waters dwelt, now rides high the sun; the moon beams; and the stars. "It was evening; and it was morning—day fourth."

The changes go on, still marked off by celestial days—the days of God, not those of man. The periodic solar days can have relevancy only to localized spots of earth. They have no relevancy to earth's surface as a whole. As a whole, earth knows no succession of solar day and night, but always rolls in the sunbeams. Earth as a whole is never without daytime.

The creative "evening" is the long quiet preparatory working of the divinely ordered forces. The creative "morning" is the outspringing disclosure of the fullness of the earth's activities. Together, the evening and the morning make one day.

On the fifth morning, all over the sun-lit world, the seer discerns—what perhaps on the third day the gloom had hid from sight, and on the fourth his sun-dazzled eyes had still failed to see—that the ocean and the air were swarming with countless forms of breath-life, reptiles and fishes, winged things and creeping things innumerable. Vast Saurians emerge from the deep. And from the same origin, congeners from the sea with fish and reptiles, the migrating armies of the birds fly across the face of the sky. The bright earth rejoices in the multitudinous life of her children.

One more lifting of the curtain. The sixth morning brings to the completed and beautified earth its final tenants, the higher animals, cattle, and every beast of the field. And last of all comes the crowning and consummating glory. Upon growth-life, and yet higher, upon breath-life, is superinduced one higher still, a life that is above nature, spirit-life which is divine. God evolves the animal frame of man from earthly constituents previously formed, into the fit temple

of that God-like shape He breathes His own divine life. Man stands in the majesty of his heaven-kindled spirit, a son of God. Earth is given to him for his dominion. The finished world has received its Prince, and the six days' work is done.

Have we been reciting Genesis? Or were we making a summary of Geology? Certainly we have strictly followed the order of Genesis. And just as truly have we substantially followed the accepted order of Geology. There has been but one notable discrepancy between the two. There have been several correspondencies of detail so peculiar as not to be accounted for on any hypothesis that human phantasy or guess-work originated the story of the six days. The one discrepancy is the omission of Genesis to note the beginnings of animal life on the third day in the sea, as early as vegetable life on the land, which Geology clearly teaches. But on the vision hypothesis, it would be strictly consistent, that during the shrouded gloom of the third day, all marine life should be invisible in the panorama, while in the scene of the fourth day the glory of the unveiled heaven should wholly absorb the seer's attention and preclude observation of mundane life. It is notable, that on the fifth day, fish which are beneath the water, are not named, except by implication.

The coincidences of detail between Genesis and Geology are: *First*, the existence above the firmament of a dense and ponderous stratum of waters, (or vapors) lifted up from the earth's surface, such as still enshrouds the planet Jupiter. *Second*, the uniform spread of ocean before the wrinkling up of the crust into dry land. *Third*, the continuance of the cloud-veil and absence of sunshine during a long period of plant-growth. *Fourth*, the marine origin of bird-life. *Fifth*, the absence of Mammalia until the closing period.

It seems safe to assert that no one of these five facts distinctly stated in Genesis, and so strangely verified by Geology, was at all likely to have been suggested by human fancy. Most of them were improbable in themselves without the light of a science which belongs only to this century. So unnatural seemed some of the facts asserted, that Bible students generally failed to attain distinct conception of them, until the light of Geology came to interpret. The waters above the firmament, what an insoluble puzzle! No sun till after full-plant growth, how absurd! But "the testimony of the rocks" has come to aid. Obscurities are solved, and contradictions disappear. The record begins to stand in light. The witness which at first was hailed with triumph by enemies of the Bible, and by its friends was spurned as a foe to faith, has proved the best interpreter of Genesis. As the advent of the Messiah interpreted and harmonized the seemingly conflicting prophecies, and so proved that those prophecies were from no human guessing, but from Him who alone discerns the future, so likewise does the unravelling of the records sealed in the rocks explain and reconcile the seeming inconsistencies of the written record in Genesis, and prove that it was imparted to the prophet by Him who alone knew the secrets of the aeons of the past.

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THROUGH THE EXERTIONS OF THE LADIES' SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, and the liberality of
the General Government, a SEAMAN'S HOME is now being fitted up on Harrison, between Main and Spear streets, to
which seamen of all nations are invited to make their home while in this port.

The Building is of brick, large and commodious, fronting on three streets, commanding a fine view of the harbor and
city, conveniently located near the center of the water front, and capable of accommodating about 500 lodgers, with good
dining room, reading and smoking room, chapel, etc. The house will be conducted on strict temperance principles like
similar homes in other parts of this country and Europe.

Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

*Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.*

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

Address of P. C. Jones, Retiring President.

We celebrate to-day, the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and as remarks from the retiring president are expected, a few practical suggestions are here presented, which it is hoped will add to the efficiency of the Association.

The founders of this Society made its constitution so broad that any person interested in "Christian work" could join without prejudice to his peculiar religious belief, as its sole object is to do good to others, not to build up any special form of religious teaching, and also work in a field not generally entered upon by the churches of the Islands. The principal work of this Association has been among the Chinese. A school has been supported in which Chinese have been taught in the English language sufficiently to read the Bible, with a view of getting that class of people, so largely on the increase here, to become acquainted with the teachings of Christ. A colporteur has been supported by the Association, whose duty has been to instruct his countrymen in religious truth and the work of Mr. Sit Moon, has been a success. It is to be hoped that he will soon return to continue the work so successfully commenced.

A reading room is also kept up at the "Sailors' Home," where strangers and sailors can always find a liberal supply of newspapers and periodicals both secular and religious, besides finding materials to write their friends in distant lands. This is about all that the Association is doing at the present time.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the Association of this city is conducted somewhat differently from similar associations in other places, for its members here are not only composed of different denominations, but of different nationalities, and while we all have an interest in the advance of Christ's Kingdom, our connection with other societies does not allow us to concentrate all our efforts in this. We are called upon to contribute not only to our particular church support, but also to the charitable societies for the relief of our distressed countrymen, and in view of these things, our support to this society is of a necessity limited, and our means for doing a large work are insufficient. As we are, from the causes already alluded to, unable to do more of Christian work requiring the expenditure of money, we can, it appears to me, increase our use-

fulness in some directions, which will not only be a blessing to others, but at the same time advance our power and usefulness in this city, and I desire to suggest two or three objects which, if taken up as the work of this Association, will, I am sure, do a vast amount of good: First, a young men's prayer meeting might be kept up at the Lyceum every Sunday afternoon, to be conducted and supported by our members, and an effort made, especially among the young men of this city who do not worship at any of our churches to attend, also a large number of boys growing up among us, who should be brought under religious instruction. Many of the active Christian men of Honolulu to-day, can testify to the benefits received by them at the prayer meetings started in this city nearly twenty years ago, which resulted in adding quite a number to the various churches in Honolulu. There are many young men and boys in this city who need to be surrounded by good influences, and if we who *profess* to love to do good to others make an effort to save such, may we not save many from a life of vice and misery? A well sustained prayer meeting is always a power for good in any community, and is not such needed here now? Second, an especial effort should be made to look after and entertain strangers (especially young men) coming to our shores. We are often inclined to leave this work to others not feeling any responsibility for the welfare of strangers. We might oftentimes, if the work was properly attended to, "entertain angels unawares." Third, another important work, to be sure, perhaps the most important we can do, is to visit the hospital and prison. A committee, say, of *four*, taken alphabetically, to serve a month, one or more of whom shall, at least, one Sunday in each month, and as much oftener as they can, visit the sick and imprisoned, taking with them reading matter, pleasant faces, and kind words, all of which will be fully appreciated by those ministered unto. Such work is sure to be blessed. Those who have ever undertaken this work know how blessed it is. A kind word, a pleasant smile, an earnest prayer, at the bedside of some sufferer away from home and friends will do more oftentimes than the physicians can, and at the same time repay us for a hot, dusty walk or ride to the hospital or prison.

These are some of the branches of Christian work which this Association can take up without increasing its expenditures, yet greatly increasing its usefulness. They will,

if acted upon, deprive some of us of our Sunday afternoon nap, but will not our sleep at night be all the sweeter if we do what we can to minister to the sick and suffering? We may feel we are not fitted or educated for such work, but let us do only what we can, not attempting none; remembering that even a "cup of cold water given in the name of Christ" (not our own name) "shall have its reward." There are many Christian young men now in our city who are not members of this Association. Let us endeavor to induce them to join us. It is very probable, if they see we are in earnest and are doing all we can to promote our Redeemer's work in this city, we may see them uniting with us and this Association will in time become a power for good, which shall be felt throughout this entire group.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held at the residence of the retiring president, P. C. Jones, Thursday evening, April 25th. Meeting opened with prayer by Rev. S. C. Damon.

The result of the election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President, C. M. Cooke; Vice President, B. F. Dillingham; Secretary, G. P. Castle; Treasurer, W. F. Damon.

The following committees were appointed by the President: To take charge of the Reading Room in the Sailors' Home—E. Dunscombe; Entertainment Committee—W. W. Hall, B. F. Dillingham; Chinese Mission—Rev. S. C. Damon, E. C. Damon, J. B. Atherton, S. B. Dole; Chinese Sunday School—J. B. Atherton.

The report of the Treasurer shewed a healthy condition of our finances, having on hand a small balance at the end of the year.

The Secretary's report was then read, after which followed the address of the retiring President. The address was very interesting, and gave a general idea of the work of the Association, and suggesting other things that might be done.

Dr. C. M. Hyde gave some interesting sketches from the history of Sat Fui, the young Chinaman whom he is educating for missionary work among the Chinese here at the Islands.

Rev. S. C. Damon made some interesting remarks about the work among the Chinese, and said that at present there are about one hundred and twenty Christian Chinese at the Islands.

The meeting adjourned to the supper room; where a bountiful repast was served to the ladies and gentlemen present by our kind host and hostess. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and much enjoyed by all.